Endowment-Reauthorization Bill Due for a Free-for-All Debate

Continued From Preceding Page
the life of the endowments for five years with no specific restrictions on the content of works the agencies could support. The legislation under which the two endowments and the Institute of Museum Services now operate expires in September.

The arts endowment has been the focus of controversy for the last year because several of its grants were used for art that some lawmakers said was obscene or offensive. But because the two endowments and the museum institute are tied together under the same legislation, any changes made by Congress in the bill may apply to all three agencies.

Leaders of the House committee said last week that they wanted all their House colleagues to have a chance to discuss and go on the record about the fate of the arts endowment.

The Speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, met with Representatives Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, and E. Thomas Coleman, Republican of Missouri, and later promised that "significant amendments" would be considered when the bill comes to the House floor. Mr. Williams and Mr. Coleman are the chairman and ranking minority member, respectively, of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the endowments.

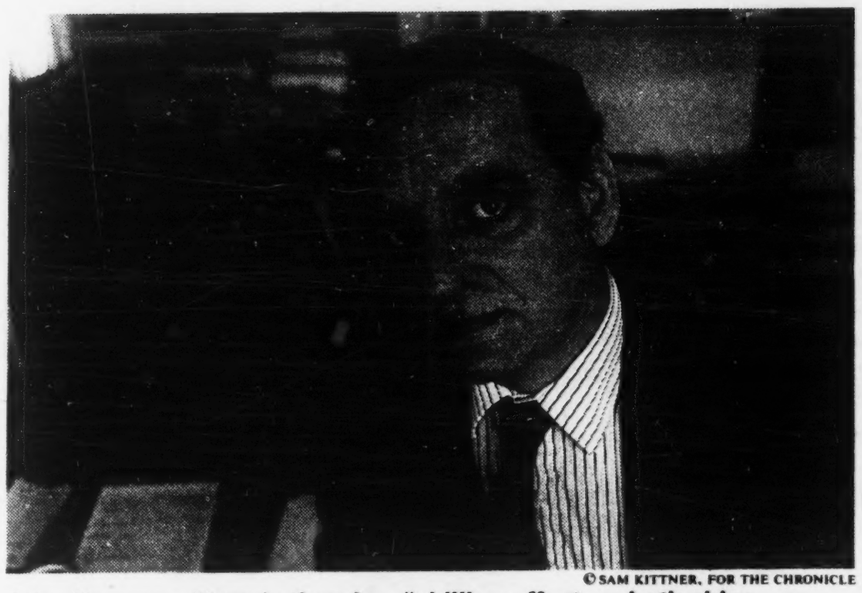
'Some Restraint' Likely

Mr. Williams said that even though the House will take up many amendments, "some restraint" would be placed on debate to avoid putting lawmakers "through interminable introduction of dozens of amendments on everything from body parts to sadomasochism."

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee postponed action last week on its version of the bill. The panel is now scheduled to take up the issue this week.

An aide to Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, said the Senate committee was working on an agreement about how to amend the bill. Senator Pell is chairman of the subcommittee that has jurisdiction over the endowments. The aide, who asked not to be identified, said members of the committee were considering content restrictions as well as changes in the process that the arts endowment uses to review grant applications.

"Everything is on the table," he said, adding that he could not give details on the status of the discussions. He said, though, that the committee would come up with some agreement, rather than send an unamended bill to the full chamber, as the House panel did.



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John Hammer: Already there's a "chilling effect on both sides—within the endowment and in people considering projects."

Although the House committee didn't discuss amendments to the bill during its meeting last week, several members staked out their positions on the issue. Many of the committee members, including some Democrats, said they wanted restrictions on the work the arts endowment could support.

'I'm Embarrassed'

Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos, a Pennsylvania Democrat, said mail to his office had been running four to one in favor of restrictions on the arts endowment. He said: "I'm embarrassed by some of the projects that have received funds from the endowment. We must not permit the endowment to continue to operate in the manner it has for these many years."

He said he thought the arts endowment should be reauthorized for less than five years, so that Congress can "keep a tighter rein" on the agency.

Rep. Fred Grandy, Republican of Iowa, defended the current structure of the endowment, saying: "I will not sign off on a bill that includes language to proscribe the human imagination, because I believe it cannot be written."

When the full House takes up the bill, it will probably consider at least two different versions of restrictive language, as well as a broad proposal for overhauling the structure of the arts endowment.

A Call for Major Changes

At the committee meeting last week, Representative Coleman renewed his call for major changes in the way the endowment divides its funds. His plan, co-written by Rep. Steve Gunderson, Republican of Wisconsin, would increase the proportion of the funds that go to state arts agencies from the current 20 per cent to 60 per cent. The plan would also modify the peer-review process that the endowment uses in awarding grants.

Representative Coleman said: "This agency is at political risk, and Mr. Gunderson and I have a proposal to revitalize, restructure, and redirect the focus of the N.E.A. I hope our colleagues will join in this consensus-building proposal."

Mr. Coleman said he did not yet know how much support his plan would receive in the House, and, indeed, some members of the committee spoke out against it.

Mr. Grandy said the plan was a "sinister concept" that would "decouple our national endowment from a national culture."

Rep. Paul B. Henry, Republican of Michigan, said he planned to propose an amendment that would put specific restrictions on the kind of art that could be supported by the arts endowment.

In its present form, Mr. Henry's language would require that the N.E.A. chairman and the National Council on the Arts insure that any project supported by the agency "demonstrates a commitment to artistic excellence which is sensitive to the nature of public sponsorship and does not deliberately denigrate the cultural heritage of the United States, its religious traditions, or racial or ethnic groups" and does not "violate prevailing standards against obscenity and indecency."

Threat to Humanities Fund

A more far-ranging proposal, written by Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, Republican of California, would include limitations similar to those in Mr. Henry's plan and would also bar arts-endowment support of any work that "employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct."

Mr. Henry's draft language applies only to the arts endowment. A spokesman for Mr. Henry said he intended "to single out the N.E.A. on this."

However, depending on how the restrictive language is written and where it is placed in the bill, the limitations could apply to both endowments. Restrictions were placed in this year's appropriations bill for the arts and humanities endowments because of concern over the arts endowment, but ended up applying to both agencies.

John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance, said he objected to all the current proposals to restrict the work that can be supported by the endowments.

Under the existing limitations, he said, he has already heard of "a chilling effect on both sides—both within the endowment and in people considering projects."

Mr. Hammer said that if either Mr. Henry's or Mr. Rohrabacher's restrictions were applied to the humanities endowment, a wide range of scholarship probably would be considered "suspect." For example, Mr. Hammer said, "almost any kind of history" could be called into question because it might "denigrate someone's concept of history." ■

FACT FILE: Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal 1989

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$410,578,000
Aerospace Corporation	301,430,000
Mitre Corporation	384,216,000
Johns Hopkins University	327,647,000
IIT Research Institute	78,151,000
University of California	56,507,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	54,986,000
Pennsylvania State University	53,950,000
Rand Corporation	50,953,000
Carnegie Mellon University	49,023,000
SRI International	45,624,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	42,811,000
University of Texas	33,362,000
Stanford University	32,192,000
Analytic Services Inc.	32,078,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	31,945,000
Utah State University	31,705,000
University of Minnesota	30,255,000
University of Southern California	29,363,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	29,003,000
University of Washington	22,921,000
University of Dayton	20,918,000
New Mexico State University	17,811,000
University of Illinois	16,958,000
Logistics Management Institute	16,321,000
South Carolina Research Authority	14,225,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	14,071,000
Cornell University	12,095,000
Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	11,045,000
Southern Research Institute	10,015,000
Georgia Tech Research Institute	9,857,000
University of New Mexico	9,759,000
University of Maryland	9,743,000
Riverside Research Institute	9,474,000
California Institute of Technology	9,121,000
Research Triangle Institute	8,768,000
Syracuse University	8,746,000
University of Massachusetts	8,551,000
Columbia University	8,295,000
University of Michigan	8,083,000
National Academy of Sciences	7,389,000
University of Alabama	7,184,000
University of Central Florida	7,043,000
Southwest Research Institute	6,998,000
University of Arizona	6,864,000
University of Pennsylvania	6,851,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies	6,221,000
Mercer University	5,825,000
Brown University	5,779,000
Purdue University	5,743,000
North Carolina State University	5,609,000
Southeastern Center for Electrical Engineering Education	5,548,000
Duke University	5,413,000
Southern Methodist University	5,280,000
Boston University	5,127,000
Princeton University	5,019,000
State University of New York	5,019,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	4,985,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,715,000
University of Florida	4,652,000
University of Wisconsin	$4,606,000
Harvard University	4,520,000
University of Rochester	4,465,000
Oregon State University	4,323,000
Texas A&M University	4,225,000
Yale University	3,800,000
Colorado State University	3,707,000
University of Utah	3,658,000
University of Colorado	3,537,000
Clemson University	3,508,000
University of Virginia	3,473,000
Michigan Department of Public Health	3,316,000
Nysernet	3,240,000
Ohio State University	3,215,000
Oklahoma State University	3,200,000
Auburn University	3,117,000
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	3,034,000
New York University	2,943,000
University of North Carolina	2,865,000
Case Western Reserve University	2,625,000
Polytechnic University of New York	2,433,000
American Society for Engineering Education	2,389,000
Northwestern University	2,372,000
University of Pittsburgh	2,367,000
University of Rhode Island	2,341,000
Northeastern University	2,314,000
University of Connecticut	2,226,000
University of Cincinnati	2,030,000
Rutgers University	1,968,000
Wentworth Institute of Technology	1,927,000
University of Hawaii	1,895,000
Texas Tech University	1,877,000
University of Delaware	1,727,000
Arizona State University	1,655,000
Louisiana State University	1,619,000
Michigan Technological University	1,582,000
University of Chicago	1,559,000
Palisades Institute for Research Services	1,523,000
Mayo Foundation	1,504,000
Henry M. Jackson Foundation	1,498,000
City University of New York	1,465,000
Boston College	1,449,000
University of Iowa	1,430,000
Dartmouth College	1,418,000
Wright State University	1,392,000
Vanderbilt University	1,390,000
Miami Valley Research Institute	1,285,000
University of Tennessee	1,252,000
University of Miami	1,231,000
Lehigh University	1,228,000
Human Resources Research Organization	1,189,000
University of Denver	1,177,000
Wayne State University	1,156,000
Syracuse Research Corporation	1,154,000
Applied Research Laboratory	1,132,000
Clark Atlanta University	1,089,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	1,078,000
Georgetown University	1,031,000
Smithsonian Institution	1,008,000
Thomas Jefferson University	1,002,000

Note: Includes Department of Defense contracts of greater than $1-million to colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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A Yale professor has assembled a microfilm collection of manuscripts of Plato's work: Page A4.

Industrial cities as different as Paris, Chicago, and Barcelona face similar challenges as the world economy changes, scholars say: Page A4.

A teaching-standards board set up three years ago is battling for recognition and acceptance: Page A14.

The American Chemical Society has been charged with monopolizing a data base it started with federal grants and contracts: Page A15.

Millions of dollars used for military research would be switched to environmental programs under a proposal by Democrats: Page A17.

Publicity about spending by the president of the University of South Carolina has brought a legislative financial crackdown: Page A17.

More than a third of its administrative jobs will be eliminated, the U. of Maryland has announced: Page A22.

Jewish student activists say they are often rebuffed when they try to work with other minority-group students on campuses: Page A23.

Ten Division I chiefs have put the finishing touches on their package of sports reforms: Page A25.

Brazil's universities are resisting the government's demand for big cuts, although they admit they have too many employees: Page A29.

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2 Institutions Say They May Pull Out of Ariz. Observatory

They are irked by delays as fight over red squirrels goes on

By KIM A. McDONALD

Two institutions that expected to begin construction this year of state-of-the-art telescopes at an astronomical observatory proposed by the University of Arizona have informed the university that they may look elsewhere for a site.

The development is a severe blow to the university, which has been engaged in a long battle with a coalition of environmental groups over how the proposed observatory on Mount Graham, 75 miles northeast of Tucson, would affect an endangered subspecies of red squirrel.

University officials said the two institutions, the Max-Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy in Bonn and the Vatican Observatory in Rome, feared their projects would be significantly delayed while debate continued over the red squirrel.

Completion Date Moved Back

The Max-Planck Institute planned to build a radio telescope capable of detecting radiation in the submillimeter region of the radio spectrum. The Vatican Observatory hoped to construct a 1.8-meter optical telescope that would demonstrate a new technology. The institutions hoped to complete the telescopes by 1991; because of the delays, neither can be finished before 1992.

A third instrument, an 11.3-meter telescope planned as a collaborative venture by Arizona, the Ohio State University, and the Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory in Florence, was to be built on the mountain by 1996.

The dispute centers on the habitat of 140

Continued on Page A6

Many Colleges Deplore Anti-Obscenity Pledge but Most Accept U.S. Arts Grants, Anyway

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

A few colleges have turned down grants from the National Endowment for the Arts because recipients must sign a controversial pledge that they will not use the funds for work that may be considered obscene. But most are taking the money.

Many of the scholars and administrators accepting grants say they oppose the restriction but do not believe that accepting money under it will infringe academic freedom. They say the restriction will not limit the kind of work for which they have received their funds and that turning down grants would harm the endowment more than help it in its struggle for political survival.

What's more, these scholars and college officials say, they simply cannot afford to turn their backs on the crucial financial support the endowment provides.

Says Jonathan Brent, director and editor-in-chief of the Northwestern University Press, which received a $16,000 grant: "I feel no restriction on my ability to publish what I want to publish, so what's the harm of accepting the money? For me not to take the money is to cut off my nose to spite my face."

At many institutions, the decision to accept grants came only after extensive discussion and agonizing. Some colleges and universities are accepting grants on a provisional basis while examining the issue further.

Chancellors May Send Letters

The president and chancellors of the University of California system have agreed to bring the issue before academic committees and perhaps the Board of Regents. In the meantime, the U.C. campuses will accept N.E.A. grants.

But each chancellor will have the option of sending a protest letter along with a grant acceptance. The letter would say that the campus reserves the right to challenge

Continued on Page A18

FCC Plan Could Allow Cable-TV Firms to Use Education Spectrum

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The Federal Communications Commission is considering a plan that would allow commercial cable-television companies to use parts of the television broadcast spectrum that have been reserved until now for educational programming.

Colleges, schools, and public-television stations are furious about the idea, which they say could stunt the growth of over-the-air instruction just as educators are beginning to grasp the potential of the medium.

The F.C.C.'s idea is to allow commercial cable companies to apply for any unused frequencies in the portion of the spectrum reserved for Instructional Television Fixed Service, which is how the F.C.C. refers to educational broadcasting.

The frequencies would be used to broadcast programs that people could watch only if they rented special antennae

Continued on Page A19

East European Countries Turn to U.S. Professors for Help

Faculty members from American colleges are advising East European countries on reshaping their governments and economies: Page A9.

Unique Program Guides Black 8th-Graders out of High School and on to College

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

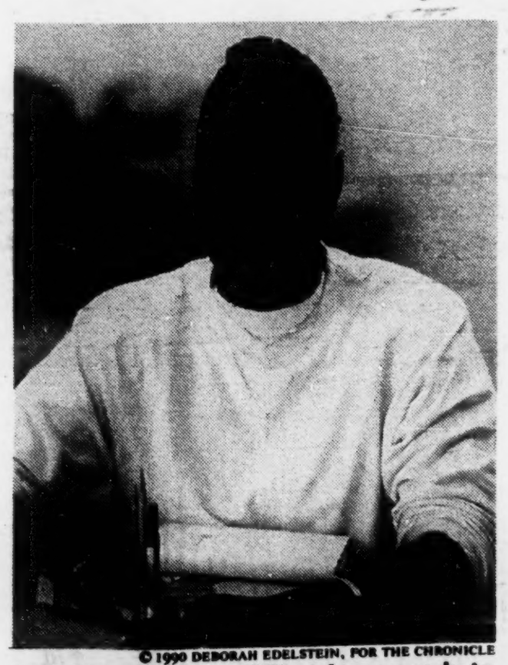
LOS ANGELES

Last January, halfway through her senior year of high school, LaTeffeya McCree was discouraged and ready to quit.

She had been shaken by the death of her older brother a year earlier: He had been stabbed outside a neighborhood liquor store. And Ms. McCree's mother, who had dropped out of school in the seventh grade, wasn't pushing her to graduate. (Ms. McCree's father hasn't been involved in raising her.)

Ms. McCree says she never imagined then that she would be enrolling this fall as a freshman at the University of California at Santa Barbara. She says the people who helped her through the low points in her life were her high-school principal and the people involved with a unique program for black students here called the Young Black Scholars.

"They were like a family to me," says Ms. McCree. "When I was ready to quit, they were the ones who really pushed me, who told me I could do it. I just didn't get that kind of support from my family."



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LaTeffeya McCree: "When I was ready to quit, they were the ones who pushed me, who told me I could do it. I just didn't get that kind of support from my family."

Ms. McCree is one of about 1,800 students who have been involved during the last four years in the Young Black Scholars program, which was established by black professionals and educators in Los Angeles. Its goal has been to increase the number of black students eligible to enroll at four-year colleges and universities.

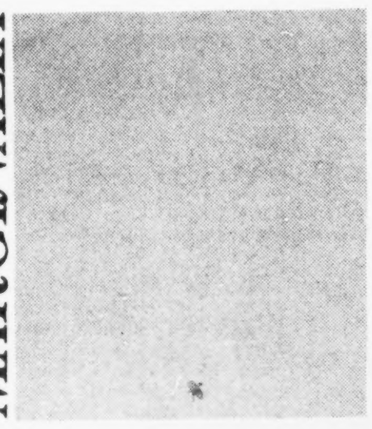
1,276 Will Be Eligible

Run by a small staff and a band of dedicated volunteers, the program has offered tutoring, college counseling, and personal attention to a group of black students who were selected as eighth-graders and graduated from high school last month. At least 1,276 of the scholars will be eligible to attend four-year institutions this fall.

Although many corporations, universi-

Continued on Page A23

MARGINALIA



It's Week No. 3 for our summer Marginalia contest, for which our readers have submitted exam-paper bloopers. This week's winners:

■

From Mark G. Beals,
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"The course was 'Introduction to Statistics.' Students were asked to 'identify the population studies in this particular piece of research.'

"One student's response:

" 'The majority were either male or female.' "

■

From William C. Schrader,
Tennessee Technological University

"Gothic architecture started in Italy and spread northward in concentric circles."

"Saint Augustine of Hippo was called that because of his tremendous size."

"The Black Death, or Blue Bonnet Pledge, wiped out one third of the entire civilized population of Europe, including women and children."

"Beethoven wrote the Erotica Symphony."

■

From Charles Thomson Garey,
Santa Barbara City College

"Shakespeare wrote plays by somebody else."

■

From Leonard H. Seyfarth,
Cuyahoga Community College

"If you could but experience the dirt, the noise, and the degradation on the assembly line, then you would understand why the American factory worker is revolting."

■

From Mary Kenny Badami,
Bloomsburg University

"On the ground floor of the Capitol in Washington stands a great sculptor that embraces the busts of three serious females. . . . These three bold and active women were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony."

■

From Scott Hopkins,
Lawton, Okla.

"Blood flows down one leg and up the other."

"For fainting: Rub the person's chest or, if a lady, rub her arm above the hand."

"For fractures: To see if the limb is broken, wiggle it gently back and forth."

"To remove dust from the eye: Pull the eye over the nose."

"For nosebleed: Put the nose lower than the body."

"For head colds: Use an agonizer to spray nose until it drops into your throat."

■

More to come! —C.G.

In Brief

Roof of Theater Collapses at Cal. State Long Beach

LONG BEACH, CAL.—The roof of an unoccupied music theater at California State University at Long Beach collapsed last week, prompting officials to close two adjacent buildings and begin a survey of similarly designed structures in the 20-campus university system.

No one was injured, but university building officials said there would have been few, if any, survivors had the 280-seat Gerald R. Daniel Recital Hall been occupied at the time. Two Steinway grand pianos valued at $75,000 each were destroyed.

The single-story recital hall is 28 feet tall and contains about 9,400 square feet of space. It is one of seven buildings in a campus music complex built about eight years ago.

A building inspector was checking the roof when he heard loud creaking and got down just before it collapsed. A group of high-school students and their instructor had been in the hall for a recording session the night before and saw the ceiling sagging. They left and called the police.

Leaks had been reported in the hall and several other buildings in the complex, but they had been repaired, officials said. A team of engineers has been hired to inspect the hall to determine the cause of the collapse and whether the building can be repaired.

U. of Cal. to Complete South Africa Divestment

OAKLAND, CAL.

The University of California has announced that its remaining holdings in companies doing business in South Africa will be sold by the end of 1990.

Officials of the nine-campus system said they planned to sell the stock in three companies, worth a total of approximately $450-million, by December 31, a spokesman said. The holdings to be sold include $180-million in the 3M Corporation, $136-million in Johnson & Johnson, and $134-million in the Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.

The university held $3.1-billion worth of stock in 29 companies doing business in South Africa in 1986 when its Board of Regents adopted a divestment policy. Since 1986, 23 of those 29 businesses have relinquished their operations or investments in that country, and the university sold its holdings in three other companies for other reasons.

Months of Protests

The regents' decision in 1986 represented the largest single divestment action by any public or private university.

It came after months of demonstrations by students seeking to force the university to end its involvement in South Africa as a protest against that country's policy of apartheid.

After adopting divestiture in 1986, the California regents in 1987 approved a plan requiring complete divestment by December 31, 1990. Herbert Gordon, the university's treasurer, told the regents in a closed session late last month that he would sell the remaining holdings to meet their deadline.

University officials said that they had tried over the years to pressure the three companies whose stock it will now sell to cut their ties to South Africa, but that they had been rebuffed.

When the divestment policy was adopted, Mr. Gordon expressed concern that it could reduce earnings on the university's $16-billion investment portfolio, made up primarily of pension funds and some endowment funds. But there has been no loss, the spokesman said, and none is expected.

—JACK McCURDY

2 Princeton Eating Clubs Ordered to Admit Women

TRENTON, N.J.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey ruled last week that two all-male eating clubs at Princeton University must open their membership to women.

Sally Frank, a Princeton graduate, filed her original complaint against the Ivy Club and the Tiger Inn in 1979, charging that their all-male membership rule discriminated against women.

In 1987, officials of the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights found the clubs to be discriminatory and recommended that they admit women.

The clubs appealed, and a state appellate court sent the case back to the civil-rights division for a formal hearing on the matter.

Ms. Frank appealed that decision to the state's Supreme Court. She maintained that a hearing was unnecessary because there was no dispute between the two parties over facts.

The Supreme Court agreed with her and with the civil-rights division that the clubs were subject to the state's civil-rights law and should open their membership to women.

Both clubs voted in February to admit women. But the rules of the clubs required favorable votes on the issue two years in a row before the membership rule could be changed.

The votes will now be moot, unless the clubs appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Emerson Drops Plan to Move to Lawrence

BOSTON—The Board of Trustees of Emerson College has voted to abandon a plan to move the institution to Lawrence, Mass. The board said the plan was not financially feasible.

Nearly a year ago, Emerson agreed to pay $2.15-million for 84 acres of waterfront property in Lawrence, about 30 miles from Emerson's campus in the Back Bay section of Boston. College officials planned to finance the construction of the new campus through the sale of the Boston campus, which had been valued at approximately $90-million.

The trustees gave up on the plan, however, because a depressed real-estate market has decreased the campus's value to about $41-million, while the estimated cost of building a new campus in Lawrence has increased to $120-million, said Michele Simos, a spokeswoman for Emerson.

About five years ago, Lawrence officials asked Emerson to be a part of the city's urban-renewal project. Political and legal opposition delayed the move.

The college needs a new campus because many of its buildings were constructed about a century ago and no longer accommodate its 2,500 students, said Chet Collier, an Emerson trustee.

College officials, he said, are to investigate other possible locations and expansion projects.

Baruch College Wins Renewal of Its Accreditation After Planning to Improve Minority Programs

NEW YORK

Accreditation of Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York was renewed late last month after the institution submitted plans designed to improve the retention of minority students and the recruitment of minority faculty members.

The action was taken three months after the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools deferred re-accreditation for Baruch, the second-largest college in the CUNY system.

The announcement came as a relief to the more than 40 per cent of the 16,200 students here who depend on federal financial aid, a spokesman for Baruch said. The delay had caused many of them to panic, since students attending non-accredited institutions are not eligible for such support.

Baruch never lost its accreditation. But the Middle States Association delayed the renewal after an evaluation team reported in March that the college was "fraught with racial tension," had a "paucity of minority representation on the faculty and in the administration," and suffered from a rate of attrition—particularly among black and Hispanic students—that was "worse than at many comparable institutions.'

Some faculty members said such characterizations were unfair and cited steps the college had taken to improve the racial climate prior to the evaluation team's visit.

Pleased With Latest Action

Following the Middle States decision to delay re-accreditation, Joel Segall, Baruch's president, announced that he would step down from the post he had held for 13 years (*The Chronicle*, April 11). Mr. Segall, who plans to retire on August 31, said his decision was unrelated to the action taken by the accrediting body.

In a statement, Mr. Segall said he was pleased with the latest action by the Middle States Association. But he also said he believed Baruch's rate of recruiting minority faculty members and retaining minority students "compares favorably with other colleges nationwide."

Mr. Segall said in the statement that he believed that the accrediting body had decided to look more closely at racial issues on all campuses in forthcoming reviews. "Baruch College had the distinction of being among the first colleges held to serious scrutiny on these issues in the mid-Atlantic region," he added.

Howard L. Simmons, executive director of the Commission on Higher Education for Middle States, could not be reached for comment last week.

Mr. Segall has announced more than a dozen new steps that Baruch will take to improve the racial climate, including creating a new position of vice-president for student development, recruiting minority candidates for administrative positions, and allowing minority lecturers more time to pursue doctorate degrees.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Judge Tells U. of Georgia to Reinstate Employee

ATHENS, GA. — A Superior Court judge has ruled that the University of Georgia must allow a Vietnamese refugee, who was fired for not speaking English

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clearly enough, to have his lawyer speak for him at a grievance-committee hearing.

Clarke County Judge Joseph J. Gaines also decided that the university could not terminate An Q. Nguyen's six-year employment as a veterinary-laboratory coordinator until Mr. An had exhausted all chances to appeal his dismissal.

The university's grievance policy permits the presence of lawyers at hearings but prohibits their active participation. Judge Gaines ruled that since Mr. An purportedly lacked sufficient English skills, the policy prevented him from presenting his side of the case.

Mike E. Hobbs, the state's senior assistant Attorney General, defended the university's policy, saying the committee was not designed to respond to a lawyer's objections and cross-examinations. "It's more of an informal meeting than anything else," he said.

David R. Sweat, Mr. An's lawyer, said his client, who came to the United States in 1981 and earned a master's degree in veterinary anatomy at Cornell University, had been working with a speech therapist and making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Sweat added that Mr. An's job involved little contact with other people.

Vermont Offers to Pay Interest on Federal Loans

BURLINGTON, VT.—A new program at the University of Vermont will help middle-income families reduce the overall cost of borrowing money for tuition by paying the interest on federal loans as long as a student is enrolled.

The university's program is intended to work in tandem with the federal Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) program, which offers loans of up to $4,000 a year for each child attending college.

Under its plan, the university would pay the interest on the PLUS loan as long as the student was in college—as much as $1,600 over a four-year period.

The loan program is designed to help families with incomes of around $50,000, who are "right on the edge" of financial-aid eligibility, said David P. Coseo, the director of financial aid at the University of Vermont.

Those families make too much to qualify for financial aid, or they qualify for only a small amount of aid, he said. Between 150 and 175 families would fall into that category, based on financial-aid applications this year, according to Mr. Coseo.

Correction

A table of institutions enrolling the most freshman Merit Scholars in 1989 (*The Chronicle*, June 13) omitted American University, which enrolled 38 scholars, 31 of whom received institutional scholarships.

PORTRAIT

With a New President, 'Evolutionary' Change Comes to Notre Dame

By DENISE K. MAGNER

NOTRE DAME, IND.

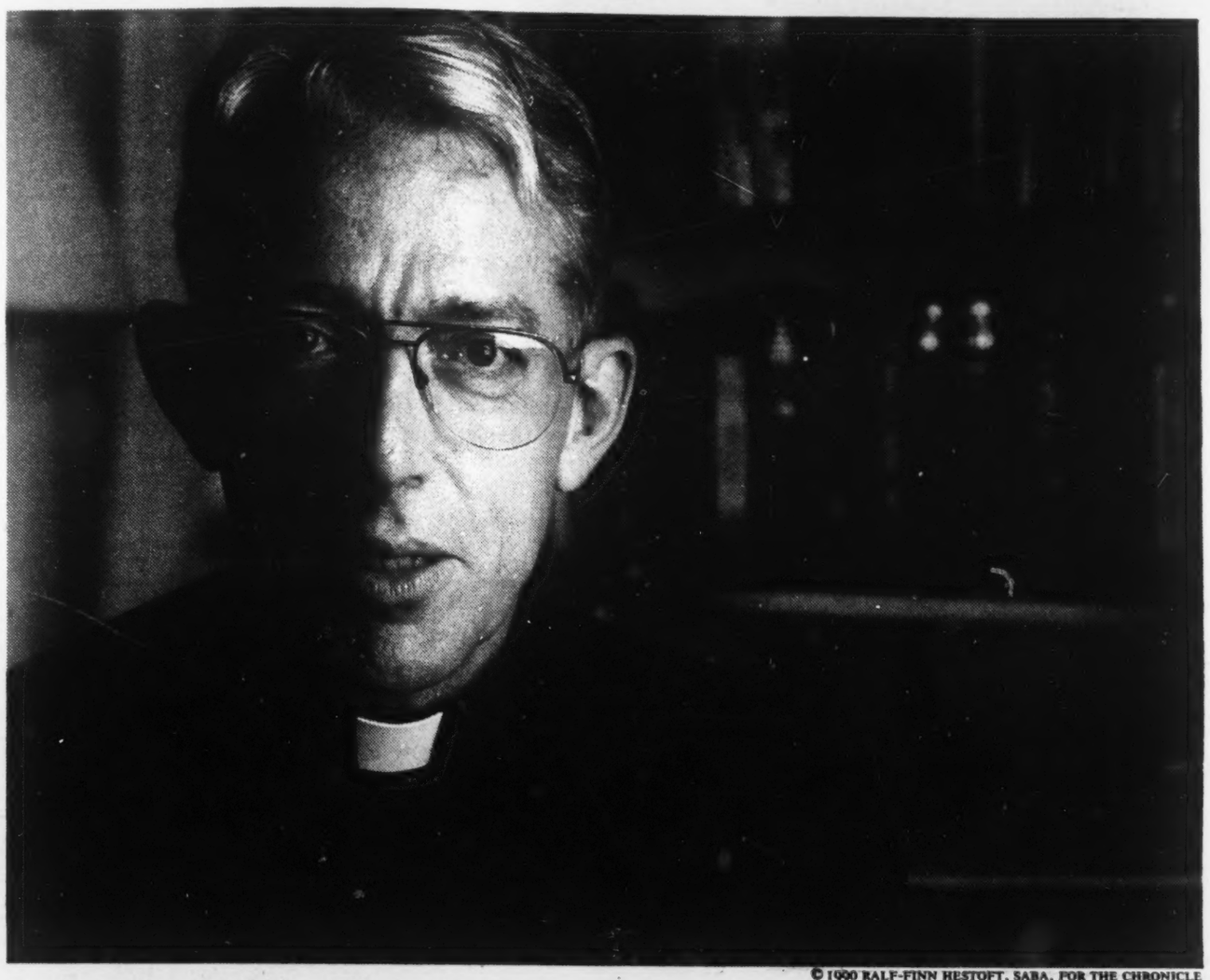
In his first three years as president of the University of Notre Dame, the Rev. Edward A. Malloy guesses he's been in 35 states and 15 foreign countries.

That's a lot of time spent away from the campus, giving speeches and attending meetings. And yet, if you asked students how Father Malloy has differed as president from the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who served as Notre Dame's chief executive for 35 years, they'd probably tell you that Father Malloy seems to be around the campus more.

"I'm here enough of the time that people think I'm here most of the time," he says. "Whereas Ted was here more than people thought."

Comparison with one's predecessor is probably unavoidable, especially when he is as internationally respected as Father Hesburgh. But Father Malloy, known on and off the Notre Dame campus by his nickname—Monk—says he never thinks about that as he seeks to make his own mark on America's best-known Roman Catholic institution.

So far, many professors and administrators say, Notre Dame has not changed dramatically in the first years of Father Malloy's leadership. No jarring fiscal crises or management shakeups have occurred. Contributions continue to flow to the university, which now has an endowment of more than $500-million. New campus buildings—including a performing-arts center, a business-school complex, and the Hesburgh Center for International Studies—are under construction or in the planning stages.



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The Rev. Edward A. Malloy: "Having the resources means we can continue to diversify, that we can build up the strength of our graduate program, that we can keep Notre Dame affordable."

'Didn't Need a Shakeup'

"Change, after 35 years with one president, could have been traumatic," says Patricia A. O'Hara, a professor of law and the university's new vice-president for student affairs. "But there's been a tremendous sense of continuity."

As Notre Dame's provost, Timothy O'Meara, notes: "This place didn't need a shakeup."

Unlike some private institutions, Notre Dame is not experiencing a financial pinch. Mr. O'Meara says the changes Father Malloy has made have been "evolutionary rather than revolutionary."

A theologian and ethicist by training, Father Malloy taught at Notre Dame for several years before becoming associate provost in 1982. As a member of the Congregation of Holy Cross, which founded the university and currently has about 400 members, he was among a small group of priests groomed as possible successors to Father Hesburgh.

Aside from his presidential responsibilities, Father Malloy continues to teach freshman seminars and to say mass on the campus. He lives in Sorin Hall, a men's dormitory, where it is well known that his door is open to students.

Mr. O'Meara says Father Malloy's personality has a "strong pastoral dimension." In keeping with that, he says, the new president has sought to expand Notre Dame's Catholic mission. For instance, he took an active role in a new homeless center that Notre Dame officials organized in South Bend, Ind.

Officials also say Father Malloy has placed new emphasis on increasing the number of minority students on the campus.

Father Malloy declared 1988-89 the "Year of Cultural Diversity," which was celebrated by bringing minority speakers and performers to the campus. He set a goal for increasing the number of minority freshmen admitted to Notre Dame; it was surpassed last fall, when a record 16 per cent of the incoming freshmen were members of minority groups. His administration also has sought to increase financial aid substantially, and minority students will be among the first to benefit from those efforts.

"Change, after 35 years with one president, could have been traumatic. But there's been a tremendous sense of continuity."

Amid all the accolades for Father Malloy's leadership have come some concerns. Some professors perceive the new president to be closer to the Holy Cross religious order than was Father Hesburgh, and that worries them, says Richard F. McBrien, chairman of the theology department. "People think the order sees an opportunity under Malloy to reassert and restore its presence" in academic areas of the university, he says.

Some professors see signs of that happening. They say Holy Cross members are applying more pressure on departments to obtain faculty appointments for priests.

But Father Malloy says, "If Holy Cross were not centrally involved in the administration and other units of the university, there would be a very difficult time sustaining its Catholic mission and identity. Our numbers are not sufficient to ever dominate or control any part of the university."

'Horror Stories' From Women

Father Malloy is tackling another historical tension at Notre Dame: the continuing predominance of men in the administration, faculty, and student populations. Eighteen years after coeducation was instituted at Notre Dame, roughly two-thirds of its 7,600 undergraduates are men. In 1988, only 10.8 per cent, or 63, of the 582 full-time faculty members were women.

"The position of women here vastly differs from department to department," says Catherine Mowry LaCugna, a professor of theology. "I hear horror stories all the time from women, ranging from outright harassment to milder things like ignoring them or passing them over."

Notre Dame's transition from an undergraduate institution for men to a coeducational university emphasizing teaching and research began under Father Hesburgh. Father Malloy says he is continuing to move the campus in that direction.

Faculty members proposed that 1990-91 be declared the "Year of Women" and that a new university panel be created to consider the environment for women at Notre Dame. Father Malloy approved both projects.

More important, he has announced several appointments of women to major positions in the university. In April he appointed Ms. O'Hara as vice-president for student affairs—a position historically held by a priest. She will be the first woman to enter the ranks of the top administration when she takes over the position this month.

Her appointment also answered critics who wondered how Father Malloy would balance his role as president with his role as a Holy Cross priest. "While he's loyal to the order," says Mr. McBrien, the theology chairman, "he intends to make decisions for what's best for the university."

In addition, Father Malloy approved the appointment of Eileen Kolman, an associate provost, as dean of the university's highly regarded freshman-studies program. In August, she will become the only female dean at the university.

'Steady Progress'

When it comes to bringing more women into faculty and administrative positions, Father Malloy says a wide spectrum of opinion exists on the campus "about what ought to be done and how fast."

What's important, he says, is that "we've seen steady and significant progress in areas which were difficult to achieve because they required an influx of new resources."

The university's most recent capital campaign, which began in 1987 and sought to raise $300-million by December, has instead raised $433-million with six months to go.

Father Malloy admits his main goal is to continue to bring in resources for Notre Dame.

"That sounds terrible," he says, "like all you worry about is money. But for me, having the resources means we can continue to diversify, that we can build up the strength of our graduate program, that we can keep Notre Dame affordable, and continue to foster all of those things most directly connected to our Catholic identity." ■